The Suffragist

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THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

Madame Defarge—1918 Model, or Tale of Two Parties

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Notes of the Week

Primary Suffrage Won in Texas

THE governor of Texas signed the primary suffrage bill giving women the right to vote in primary elections on March 26, making the bill law. It will become effective on the twenty-sixth of June. The passage of this bill will, we hope, be of great service in assisting Senator Culberson to make up his mind as to how he should vote on the federal suffrage amendment.

South Dakota Suffrage Outlook

A WOMAN suffrage amendment to the constitution of South Dakota has been passed by the legislature and will be submitted to the voters at the next general election. With woman suffrage is coupled in the resolution a provision to disfranchise aliens who have taken out first citizenship papers only and who vote according to the present laws of South Dakota. This part of the bill is very popular with the men of the state. For this reason the referendum will probably pass without a great deal of effort on the part of the women of the state.

Prussian Views on Suffrage

THE following is a dispatch from Berlin to the *Christian Science Monitor* regarding the feeling of the German parties in regard to suffrage:

"When the Electoral Reform Bill was before the Prussian Diet leaders of the various parties were interviewed by representatives of the suffrage societies and women of the Majority and Minority Socialist Parties. His Excellency von Kries, of the Conservative Party, stated that he was opposed to woman suffrage because he and his party did not want their 'most sacred possession, women, to be dragged in the mud.' The representatives of the Progressive People's Party were less definite in their reply, declaring that in supporting the present Prussian reform they wished to avoid anything that might jeopardize it. Whilst there was no doubt that women's rights must be extended, the party were not united on the subject. The Social Democrat Party continues to give unconditional support to women's claims."

On the whole the statements of the two leading Prussian Parties are not very different from the ones made by the dominant parties in this country only a little while ago.

Equal Pay for Women in one Industry

IN the controversy between the packers and their employes, recently settled in Chicago, the establishment of equal pay for equal work for men and women was one of the points urged most vigorously by the employees through their attorney, Mr. Frank P. Walsh. This, with practically all the demands of the employees, was finally granted. Women, like men, are employed in every department of the meat packing industry. Men and women work side by side at the same tasks. For a few hours during the day some of the men have different work which requires more physical strength and in which the women do not share. For this reason the packers claimed that the women did not do the same work as the men and so were not entitled to the same pay. When it was shown that only a few years ago all the employees were men and therefore all the work being done by the women is work for which men formerly received a higher wage the point was conceded. Another point won for women in this industry was the releasing of the women who worked in the slaughter houses. In the future there will be no women employed in this branch of the work. The women, with the men, will have an eight hour working day.

It is indeed inspiring to see labor groups standing so staunchly for justice to women and to see men and women of this class working together for equal opportunities and democracy.

"Votes for Women" Ceases Publication

"*VOTES for Women,*" the English suffrage paper, originally the organ of the Woman's Social and Political Union, later an independent paper edited by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and last the organ of the United Suffragists, has suspended publication owing to the fact that the representation of the people bill has become law. This bill by no means gives women equal representation with men in the government of Great Britain. Not only in the age limit of voters does it discriminate against women, but also in other ways. For instance, women will lose their votes if their husbands accept poor relief. If a woman leaves her husband she loses her local government vote, if her husband deserts her she loses her vote, whereas the husband retains his vote in both of these situations.

Suffragists will not cease their work for justice for woman with the passage of a bill which grants to some women political liberty and discriminates against women who might be in special need of the ballot.

The National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies had its annual conference during March. This Union will not abandon its activities until the measure of suffrage granted to woman is indeed equal to that given men.

Women Recognized as Spies

A BILL amending the espionage law to make it applicable to enemy alien women as well as to men was passed last week by the Senate without debate or roll call. The Senate does not hesitate to pass suppressive measures in regard to women, but vacillates and delays a matter affecting their rights of citizenship. The Senate recognizing that women may be a great power for evil, acts promptly. Does it fail to see their power for good? Evidently this is the case because the bill which would enable woman to use a maximum of power in assisting the government is pushed aside.

According to this new spy bill the women suspected of aiding the enemy will be interned when they have been reported by the "department of justice" as dangerous. Recognition is given to the view that a woman may have a mind independent of that of her husband. American women living in this country, married to alien enemies are exempted from the operation of the bill.

No Wives, Mothers or Sisters Admitted

THE War Department has recently announced, through the Committee on Public Information, that passports to Europe will no longer be issued to women who have brothers in the American army. Having previously determined that wives and mothers were unnecessary, it now develops that sisters are equally objectionable. Passports are denied these women "in an effort to preserve the strictest military discipline." No further reasons are given; doubtless an expression of a reason would aid the enemy.

In spite of the ample testimony concerning the value of the work which has been done by women just behind all the battle fronts since the beginning of the war, the War Department appears not to wish the services of American women in Europe. While many a woman volunteer would not have a husband or a son in the service, almost everyone has a brother who either has been or is likely to be sent to France shortly. Does the War Department understand women so little that it can think that they wish to go to France in order to enjoy a pleasant visit with their male relatives in the army? If this be the case it would seem that it would hardly be safe to delay a moment longer the active participation of women in our government to secure the most efficient work for the conduct of the war.

Women Workers Increased

SINCE 1914 women have replaced 1,413,000 men workers throughout the United States.

According to a statement issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics the largest proportionate increase has been in government offices. More than two hundred thousand additional women are now employed by the government. The greatest increase in point of numbers has been in industry where half a million more women are working than the number employed in 1914.—M. G. F.

Anne Martin Honored at Farewell Dinner

ANNE Martin, of Nevada, is starting West to begin her campaign for the Senate. There was a thrill of pride and of new triumph in the gathering of men and women which packed the white and gold ballroom to do her honor at the housewarming of the new headquarters of the National Woman's Party.

"We are met here, as you know," said Alice Paul, the toastmistress of the occasion, "in farewell to one of our colleagues who has labored at Washington for over two years in this struggle for political freedom of women. We have met to wish her godspeed in this next step she is taking, which is also for the welfare of women. We are met to consider together the status of this amendment for which she has been working, and to take inspiration to go on with this campaign until it comes to a close."

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau, voiced the need for women in government, which all workers for human welfare feel.

"The establishment of the Children's Bureau was the first and most authoritative sign that this Government has ever shown to its people that the welfare of the humblest was the concern of all of us, and having once said that, the Government is never going to unsay it. Every child should have assured to it that right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which is guaranteed to it apparently by a very respectable document, but after all is impossible to many children today. Posterity is going to blush for a time when we fancied that there could be a real democracy without a basis of economic justice. Our new Senator is going to help us get that."

WILL Irwin, the war correspondent who has just returned from abroad, described "the change in the mind of Europe" which the war has brought, and which is most strikingly evident in the changed status of women, industrially, economically and politically. Turning to Miss Martin, he said, "Senator, you are coming into this game at a time when the significance of this awful thing we are passing through is coming to be felt. We at this moment are the conservatives and the reactionaries of the whole world. No one knows how much we have got to do to bring America up to the march of progress, and you as the first woman in the United States Senate, to you we look for leadership."

Vida Milholland sang the stirring "Woman's Marseillaise" and "Alive-Oh," the old Irish ballad with which she used to cheer the picket prisoners in jail. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, and Miss Maud Younger, chief lobbyist of the Woman's Party, expressed for the Executive Committee and for the national headquarters, greetings and good wishes to Miss Martin.

Miss Martin herself was the last speaker called upon. Standing beneath the purple, white and gold banner under which she has given such valiant service in the fight for political freedom, Miss Martin told why and how she enters upon this new phase of the same struggle. She said:

"No one deserves praise or credit for doing what one can do, what one must do, for a thing that one thinks is a most vital principle of democracy. I could not go out into the fight in Nevada if I did not believe that the suffrage amendment was practically won. The President is irretrievably pledged to see that it goes through. He told the Congressmen who visited him on the 9th of January that America could not take a reactionary stand and that our policy must be in harmony with the policy of our Allies. In other words, the United States must be made safe for democracy before we can make the world safe for democracy, and the amendment must go through.

"I think it my duty and responsibility to take this next step, to make this stand for the political recognition of women, to prove the sincerity of our belief here in America in self-governemnt, in the right of the people to govern—by sending women to the United States Senate.

"I know that I have a difficult fight before me. If I do not win it—still I think it will be a fight well worth making, if it is a good fight, because it will help to open the way for other women to our highest legislative body.

"I AM told that I am handicapped in two ways: First of all because I am a woman. I reply to that that I do not think it is a handicap to be a woman for there are twice as many men in Nevada as there are women and I think they will give me a square deal. And then I am told that my position as an independent is a handicap. I do not think that party machinery, party organization, is all-important in a political campaign. In the Nevada suffrage campaign of 1914 we had no party machinery behind us. We had all the party machinery in the state against us, with the exception of the Socialist Party. The two dominant parties were opposed. We were standing for the right principle and by taking our question over the heads of the machine direct to the people we met the voters face to face. We had a just principle. A majority of the people are always just, and if you take your question to them you are going to get the support of a majority of the voters.

"In this campaign, the principles I am going to stand on I think will receive the support of a great many of the men and women of my state. I am going to stand on the principle, first of all, on the right of women to a direct participation in Government. And then I am going to stand upon the principle of the development of land in the interest of all the people. Another very important principle is the industrial organization of our country and of the world on the basis, not of fighting, as was said in the platform of the British Labor Party, not of fighting but fraternity, insuring for all those who labor by hand or by brain a just stake in industry and a just share of the fruits of their labor. And I am going to stand also upon the principle of government ownership of public utilities.

"WE find that Germany is such a formidable opponent because she is so efficiently organized. She has organized back of the Government all the resources of the Government. I think we should not waste time in criticising or in hating Germany. I think we should study German efficiency, and after studying German efficiency, I think we shall find that we can do something that Germany has not done. She has not mobilized her woman power. The United States of America must mobilize her woman power. Congress is investigating the lagging of the shipping program at the hearing before the Commerce Committee. It was brought out that while Congress promptly appropriated large sums of money for building new shipbuilding plants, for buying land, for dredging, for machinery, they had in many cases not provided proper housing, proper lodging for the laborers. If women had been on these committees, one of the first things they would have thought of would have been the proper housing of labor, the making of labor comfortable, looking after their social welfare, their recreation.

"I think you will find the same thing in the food administration. We find in this all important problem that women have only been called in as housewives to put through palliative measures of saving in the home. If women of administrative ability had been called upon to deal with this problem they would have taken up the problem of production, of field and farm and orchard waste, of waste in public places and of distribution.

"The welfare of women demands their direct representation in government and the welfare of the nation demands their direct representation in government. We must organize the powers, the constructive powers of men and women both in order to efficiently solve the terrible problems facing us. There can be no peace which is final which is not a just peace, which does not consider the interests of all the people and the interest of all the nations, and there can be no just peace which is not a democratic peace and we can not have a democratic peace without the direct participation of women in helping to establish it."

Rousing Boston Meeting Voices Demand for Senate Action on Suffrage

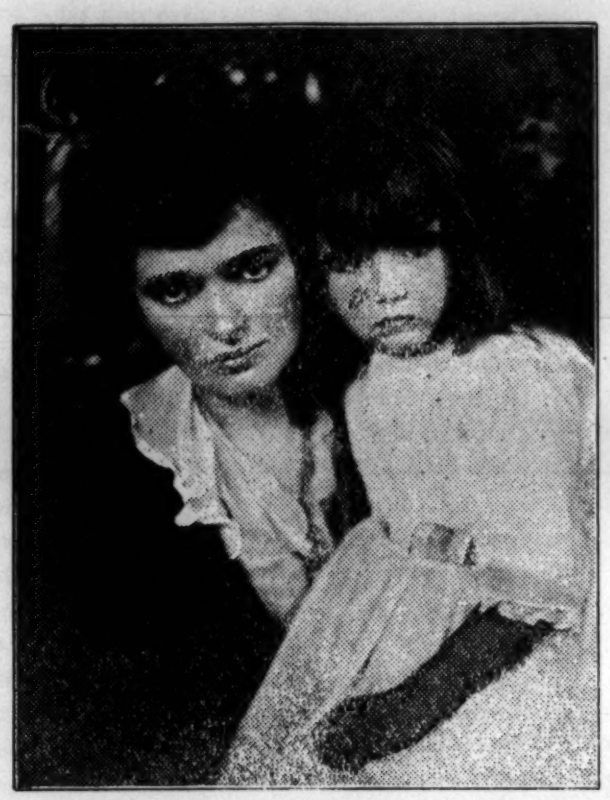
AN audience that packed the Park Square Theater to the very topmost gallery and compelled the clearing of the aisles by policemen greeted Dudley Field Malone, Anne Martin and Mabel Vernon in Boston March 24 when a demand for suffrage support on the part of Senators Lodge and Weeks was made by these nationally known speakers. An overflow meeting was held on Boston Common. $2,750 was contributed in a collection and pledges for national suffrage work. In short, at this big protest meeting a new suffrage record was established for Massachusetts.

The meeting and the campaign that is following it in Massachusetts is the result of admirable team-work on the part of the state committee, headed by Miss Olive Mills Belches,

Miss Olive Mills Belches, State Chairman

the state chairman, and her assistants. Among the hundreds of women who are making the final drive on Congress of which the Boston rally was the opening charge are: Mrs. Lewis D. Bement, state vice-chairman; Mrs. William Maxwell Reed, Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey, wife of Professor Jeffrey of Harvard, member of the state committee; Mrs. Henry S. Dennison, Mrs. Stephen Chase, Mrs. Katherine Ware Smith, Mrs. Manfred Bowditch, a member of the state finance committee; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman, Mrs. Donald Armstrong, state press chairman; Mrs. George C. Scott, Mrs. William Maxwell Reed, Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, Mrs. William Rush, Miss Grace Henshaw, Mrs. Travis J. Babson and others.

Two hundred eager volunteers early enlisted to advertise the opening mass meeting in the suburban cities about Boston. Fifty young girls volunteered as ushers, including Miss Rosamond Elliot, a Radcliffe student; Miss Sylvia Warren, the daughter of Mrs. Samuel Bayard Warren; Mrs. Arthur A. Shurtleff, lately national tennis champion; Miss Janet Fotheringham and Miss Elizabeth A. Hill. The Boston newspapers joined the suffragist drive, the Boston American, in particular, writing daily special articles and advertising the Malone meeting on their delivery trucks throughout Boston and its suburbs.



Mrs. Manfred Bowditch, of the Finance Committee

Miss Margaret McSweeny

Mrs. Donald D. Armstrong, of Framington, state press chairman of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party, presided at the Park Square Theater meeting. The Woman's Bostonian orchestra, with Mrs. Belle Yeaton Renfrew conducting, played a stirring program preceding Mr. Malone's address.

With a keenly satiric eye Mr. Malone reviewed the present suffrage situation, dealing briefly with the episodes leading up to picketing, the President's campaign in the West, and his unredeemed suffrage promises. He was scathing in his ridicule of the conservative Senators who are at this time halting the speedy passage of the measure.

"There are all kinds of Democrats," he said, "and there are all kinds of anti-suffragists. This nation is filled with men and women who are glad to cheer for democracy abroad, but who never did anything for democracy at home.

"There are so many kinds of anti-suffragists,

Miss Grace Henshaw

and they are not of one sex, either. Most of them are of the leisure class, the class that feel that nobody should ask for a larger measure of liberty than they themselves have been willing to accept.

"The humorous group of anti-suffragists are the men. You have one definitely with us in the Senate. Senator Lodge reminds me of Elihu Root. Both men are 'decidedly provincial and thoroughly antique.' They remind me of two choice pieces of china in an antique shop, beautiful to look at but not used in the table service of today.

"I remember that Senator Lodge once said that he made up his mind on suffrage in 1888 and that he hadn't changed it since, and I wondered at the mental situation of a mind that had not been

changed in that time, until I recalled that in 1888 was the big blizzard, and that he undoubtedly got snowed under, in that year. You may thaw out his mind, if you keep at it.

"I hold no partnership in the suffrage camps," said Mr. Malone finally. "It is my belief that all groups should sink party differences, as to methods and procedure, and fight shoulder to shoulder to the one end that each is striving for.

"Yet, withal that, I see no reason why men should expect that there should be but one suffrage party. There are several political parties among the men—and then some."

MISS Anne Martin's welcome in Boston was warm. She spoke authoritatively on the present situation in the Senate, where she has headed the Woman's Party lobby for the past crucial two years.

"In talking with two members of the House of Representatives on January 9, the day before the vote on the amendment in the House," said Miss Martin, "President Wilson made the statement that 'this country cannot afford to be reactionary on a matter of fundamental policy of democracy. We cannot lag behind the nations of Europe. Our policy must be in harmony with our allies.'"

"Suffrage, continued Miss Martin, had been extended to women in Russia, England and Canada as a war-time measure and she regretted to see the United States, a leader in this war for world democracy, dragging back when it came to a question of giving women a voice in that democracy. She thought that the delay would not be long but pressure must be used to bring the proposed suffrage amendment to a speedy vote in the Senate.

"The peace which will follow this war will bring with it the social and industrial reorganization of the world. This reorganization cannot be made successfully without the constructive cooperation of women. To maintain the new civilization which approaches will require the united and unrestrained efforts of men and women, both," she said.

Because of the interest in her announced campaign for election to the Senate from Nevada, Miss Martin was forced to touch on women's inevitable political place in the government of the future:

The next step after ratification of the amendment by the states, she said, would be for the women to seek to secure direct participation in government. Whether she is elected to the Senate or not, she believed it her duty to make the campaign, for the time had come for women to take a part in government."

THE following resolution, unanimously endorsed by the large and enthusiastic audience went from the Boston meeting to the two Massachusetts Senators and to the President:

"Resolved, that the mass meeting held in the Park Square Theater, calls upon President Wilson and the Democratic administration, to give effective support to the National Suffrage Amendment, thereby securing its immediate passage to the United States Senate.

THE Massachusetts Branch has just moved into new headquarters at 9 Park street, Boston, where work toward the spring annual conference of the State Branch has been begun. The headquarters occupy the old Ticknor House in a locality of great historical interest. It seems particularly fitting that the movement for the freeing of women should have its home in this locality, facing the Common, closely connected in the past with efforts for American liberty. The house was built in 1804 by Thomas Amory, and later converted into four dwellings, one of which became the home of George Ticknor, the historian, who lived there until his death. Malbone, the painter, Samuel Dexter, the lawyer and Governor Christopher Gore also have lived in the Amory house.

Park street, or Park lane, as it was then called, was laid out by Charles Bulfinch and has been the home of many notables, among them General Arnold Welles, Dr. John C. Warren, Josiah Quincy and Thomas Wigglesworth.

The Boston Headquarters will be in charge of a Maintenance Committee of which Mrs. Samuel D. Warren is chairman. Mrs. Warren, prominent in war activities, has long been interested in the National Woman's Party. Her sister, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, who is chairman of the Delaware Branch, was one of the ninety-seven imprisoned White House pickets. Mrs. Warren is the daughter of the late Thomas Bayard, who was Ambassador to England under President Cleveland.

Among the members of the maintenance committee are Mrs. Henry S. Dennison, of Framingham, wife of Henry S. Dennison, of the Commercial Economy Board; Mrs. Lewis Dennison Bement, Chairman of the Framingham Red Cross; Mrs. John Couper Edwards, of Cambridge, member of Advisory Counsel of the National Woman's Party; Miss Grace Henshaw, of Cambridge, one of Massachusett's suffrage pioneers; Mrs. Amelia Hollingsworth, of Brookline; Mrs. Calvin Austin, Miss Elizabeth Gray, of Framingham, lieutenant in the Red Cross Motor Corps; Mrs. Austin St. Claire, a member of the Framingham School Board; Mrs. Kate Wendell Townsend, whose three sons are all serving in the army and navy; and Mrs. Jessica Henderson, President of the Anti-Vivisection Society of Boston.

Miss Ruth Small, of Newton Highlands, will be office manager of the new headquarters.

Meetings have been held during the past month in the Boston District, in the Newtons, in Cambridge, Wayland, Roxbury, Framingham, and Worcester. Miss Rebecca Hourwich, of New York, national organizer, who helped to arrange the Boston meeting, is speaking in these suburban towns.

Maine Making Suffrage History

THE largest suffrage audience ever assembled in Portland, Maine, greeted Dudley Field Malone March 25, at a mass meeting assembled at Frye Hall. Over one thousand men and women were packed into the building, with conservative Maine politicians, keeping a weather eye on suffrage, largely represented, as well as lawyers and laborers. As one paper put it, "the men who used their brains and the men who used both their brains and hands, were there."

The big meeting was arranged by the state branch of the National Woman's Party under the chairmanship of Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, assisted by Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore, national organizer. One of the features of the meeting was the corps of forty young business women, gay with suffrage regalia, who acted as ushers, captained by Mrs. Helen M. Leonard.

Mrs. Whitehouse presided at this meeting. Miss Anne Martin followed the dramatic political recital of Mr. Malone with a crisp talk on the present suffrage situation in the Senate, proving that conservative New England senators were doing their share in withholding the liberty of American women. Not only were resolutions demanding immediate action sent to the President and to the Maine Senators, but also to the Republican State Convention, meeting simultaneously in Portland, requesting them to bring political pressure on Maine's Senators as part of the machinery of the State of Maine.

Miss Mabel Vernon made an appeal for money support for the suffrage work that must go on through the Senate delay and the following state ratification. Over $500 in money and pledges was collected.

Among those who helped make the meeting a success were Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Maud Neale, Miss Frederick A. Parks, Mrs. Helen Oniell Thaxter, Mrs. Helen Thaxter Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Madeleine Louis Freeman and Mrs. A. B. Turner, who sang "Alive Oh!" with enthusiastic response from the audience.

Spirited drawing room meetings have been held in and near Portland at the homes of Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Leonard, with Miss Emory as speaker. Mrs. Leonard, who is treasurer of the Maine Branch, is this week giving a suffrage party for the forty young ushers and their friends who asisted at the Malone meeting. These girls propose to form a junior National Woman's Party Branch in Maine.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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The New Senator

THE election this week of Representative Lenroot, Republican, to the United States Senate from Wisconsin means another vote for the national suffrage amendment. Senator Husting, his predecessor, was against the amendment. Mr. Lenroot, though formerly an opponent, supported it when the vote was taken in the House, of which he was then a member, in January of this year.

Three years ago when the vote was taken in the House, Representative Lenroot in casting his vote against suffrage said:

"I believe in woman suffrage. I have perhaps made as many speeches for it as any member of this House, not from a woman-suffrage state, but because as I view it public sentiment does not justify me in voting for the amendment, I can not give it my vote."

This January in casting his vote for the amendment, he said:

"When the resolution similar to this was before the House three years ago I opposed it. I opposed it upon two grounds. I opposed it as a matter of principle, on the ground that Congress ought not to submit constitutional amendments unless it was reasonably probable that, if submitted, the amendments would be adopted in the near future. Three years have gone by and that condition is changed. That argument no longer applies, and I think that nearly everyone will agree that if this amendment be adopted during this session of Congress it will be ratified by a sufficient number of the states within less than five years.

"Another ground that I then took was that if submitted by the states the people directly vote upon the question, whereas if submitted by the Federal Government the legislatures themselves act upon it. But it was a matter of some humiliation to me, within a very few weeks after the House considered that resolution, to find that my own State legislature had refused to permit the people of my state to vote upon the question of woman suffrage. And so I have been compelled to change my mind upon that question. Therefore I am heartily supporting the amendment today."

Mr. Lenroot not only gave his own vote to the amendment in the House this year, but also worked for its passage, particularly among the members of his party, desiring to make for the Republican Party a good suffrage record. During the debate he called attention to the support given by Republicans in comparison with that of the Democrats. "There should be no partisanship in the consideration of this resolution," he said, "and yet I must congratulate the Republican side of the House that because of the fact that an overwhelming majority of them will vote for this resolution today they have compelled the President of the United States to change his mind upon this proposition. If this resolution is defeated today the country will understand whom to hold responsible—one section of the country, controlling a portion of the Democratic Party."

With the Winconsin election every vacancy in the Senate is filled. This makes the fourth Senate vacancy which has been filled since the vote in the House, and all have been filled by suffragists. Mr. Lenroot is the only Congressman who will vote twice on the measure—once in the House and once in the Senate. Suffragists are glad that Mr. Lenroot is the member who is to have the double vote. His attitude in the House leaves no question as to his stand in the Senate. We look forward to his conducting the same campaign for action in the upper House that he carried on in the lower.

Senator Wadsworth's Political Friends Advise Him

IF Senator Wadsworth, of New York, continues in his present unfavorable attitude toward the federal suffrage amendment, it will be against the expressed wishes and demands of not only the constituents he was elected to represent in the United States Senate, but his own political allies

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee of Westchester County also see a favorable vote from Senator Wadsworth as his plain duty toward his constituents. In a resolution, signed by every member of the Executive Committee, they say, "In the opinion of this committee the Senators from this state are bound by the action of the voters, and we believe it is the sentiment of this county that the vote of our Senior Senator, Honorable James Wadsworth, should cast in favor of the proposed amendment."

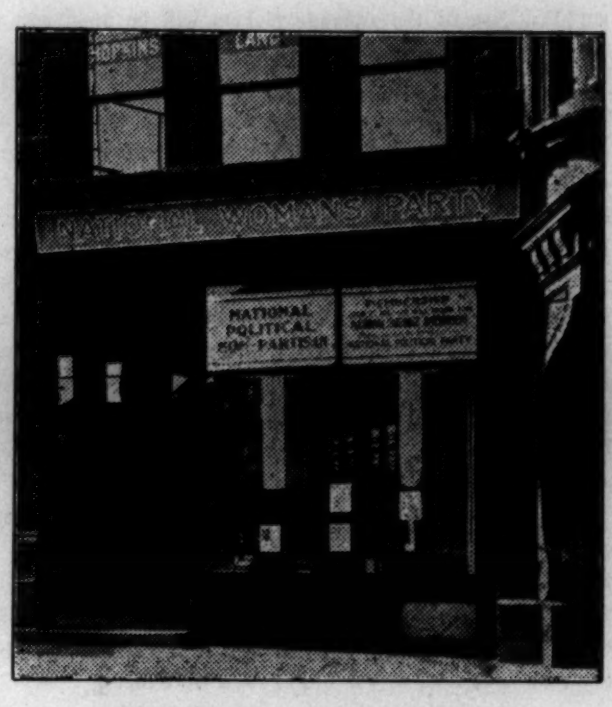
THE Republican County Committee of New York County, since "it is the sense of this committee that suffrage should be universal throughout the nation," urges Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., to support the adoption of the (suffrage) resolution." The resolution is signed by the County Chairman, Mr. Samuel S. Koenig.

The County Committees of Kings County, Nassau County, and Erie County, have also made it clear to Senator Wadsworth that his party in New York does not sympathize with his present suffrage attitude.

THE New York Letter Carriers' Association, in a letter signed by Patrick McNabb, Peter Vanderneet and Peter J. Walters, sent Senator Wadsworth a copy of a resolution adopted unanimously at the last regular meeting of the Association. The resolution urges the New York Senators "to support the federal suffrage amendment by their favorable votes in the Senate, and to work for its immediate and successful passage."

The feeling of New York Republicans is clearly expressed in a letter from Elvin N. Edwards, of Freeport, N. Y., Assistant District Attorney for Nassau County.

"As a Republican I appeal to you to support the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving to women equal suffrage. . . . .New York has pledged itself forever on this proposition, and as you represent the majority, it seems to me that you should support the measure as the majority would do, if they could register their vote in the United States Senate. It is not necessary for me to tell you what women have done, and no one perhaps in the great Senate Chamber more truly appreciates their due and worth than yourself. It seems to me with this in mind, since the new movement is upon us, that you did your duty as an opponent of woman suffrage when you used your voice and your vote as you did in the past, to make your people see your point of view, and that now, as through you in the Senate Chamber only can our majority vote, so should you vote in favor of this proposed amendment."



Buffalo Headquarters of the National Woman's Party

THE Republican Club of the 5th Assembly District, the Manhattan Republican Club, the Woman's Republican Club of the 11th District, the Ivy Republican Club of the 14th District, the Republican Club of the 11th District, the Liberty Republican Club, the Republican Club of the 22d District, the Women's Manhattan Republican Club, the Republican Club of the 3d District, the Republican Club of the 7th District, and the Woman's Republican Club of the 10th District have also sent resolutions to Senator Wadsworth, demanding that he use his vote and his influence for suffrage.

By the light of this backfire, Senator Wadsworth should have no difficulty in reading the wishes of his constituents. Unless he refuses to represent the people who elected him, Senator Wadsworth must vote "yes" on the suffrage amendment.

South Dakota's State Legislature Speaks to the Senate

ANOTHER state has spoken through its legislature, to demand the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment. South Dakota's legislature met in a five-day special session the last week in March. During the session, a suffrage resolution was passed, to "urge the Senate of the United States to pass at once the federal suffrage amendment, establishing at home that democracy for which the men of this country have been called to fight abroad."

The resolution was passed at the suggestion of the South Dakota Branch of the National Woman's Party, and with the assitsance of Mr. A. R. Fellows, of Sioux Falls, a prominent young lawyer, who is as enthusiastic a suffragist as his wife, the chairman of the state branch.

The resolution was drafted by Mrs. Janet Cole, of Pierre, South Dakota, member of the Woman's Party. It was passed in the House twenty minutes after it was introduced, and in the Senate the following day with only one dissenting vote. State Senator Dowdell, who introduced the first suffrage resolution in the South Dakota Legislature, twenty-three years ago, introduced the resolution in the Senate, and Mr. Hursh introduced it in the House.

THE resolution reads: Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States has passed a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending equal suffrage to the women of our nation, and

Whereas, the proposed amendment is now before the Senate of the United States for consideration, and

Whereas, the Legislature of South Dakota at its last regular session passed a full suffrage amendment submitting the same to a vote of the people at the next regular election,

Therefore, Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, that we urge upon the Senate of the United States to pass at once the federal suffrage amendment, establishing at home that democracy for which the men of this country have been called to fight for abroad.

Be it Also Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed to vote for the equal suffrage amendment.

Resolved, That the resolution be sent to the President, the Vice-President and to our Senators.

Suffragists Not Hopeless Convicts, Contention in Appealed Case of Suffrage Pickets

THE case of the suffrage pickets will be argued before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond in April. Last week Matthew E. O'Brien, attorney for the suffragists, filed his reply to the brief filed by attorneys for W. H. Whittaker, former superintendent of Occoquan workhouse, now appealing from the decision of United States District Judge Waddill, in the habeas corpus proceedings decided in November. Judge Waddill ruled that the transfer of the prisoners from the District jail to the workhouse was unlawful, and expressed his shock at the treatment these women had received. They were all released five days after his decision.

In his brief Mr. O'Brien points out that not only is a verbal order, without record, insufficient justification for moving prisoners from one institution to another, but that no one has authority to add to the sentence imposed by the court an extra burden, such as the humiliation of wearing prison garb, or the performance of prison labor where simple confinement, in lieu of fine was ordered.

Since the attorneys for Mr. Whittaker had incorporated in their brief a history of Occoquan workhouse, Mr. O'Brien took occasion to point out the purpose for which the workhouse was established. In 1908 President Roosevelt appointed a commission to make a survey of penal and reformatory institutions in the District, and suggest needed improvements. Occoquan was established after the report by this commission which stressed the need for "a workhouse for those who are not hopeful cases, and yet are not such as must be sent to a penitentiary."

In the brief filed on behalf of Mr. Whittaker, it is stated that "The case is of considerably more importance than appears on the surface. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are defendants in eight damage suits aggregating approximately $400,000, because of the alleged illegal act of transferring some of these prisoners. It thus becomes a matter of first importance to them whether they have violated any law."

Replying for the suffragists, Mr. O'Brien's brief reads: "It is of importance and should be of importance, not because of any damage suits, but because if thirty women could be treated as the petitioner in this case shows these women were, then the same treatment might be accorded any other citizen of the United States who happened to be convicted in the nation's capital of some petty offense and for the time being had not the money to pay the fine. As tourists frequently come to the capital, and many of them violate some police regulation and are fined, it is important that they should not be treated as hopeless convicts because the fine is not immediately paid."

The District Court of Appeals has already ruled that the suffrage pickets were illegally arrested and sentenced. If the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sustains Judge Waddill's decision, that the incarceration of the pickets was illegal, the matter will be ended, unless the Commissioners take the question to the United States Supreme Court. The vindication of the Woman's Party, in their contention that they were only exercising their constitutional right will then be complete.

"Instead of now asking legal advice as to whether they had violated the laws," said Alice Paul, chairman of the Woman's Party, "It might have been well for the President's appointees to have secured such advice before they undertook their program of wholesale arrest and imprisonment of women, whose only fault was that they had kept before the public the fact that the Democratic Party and the leader of the party have obstructed and delayed the political freedom of twenty million American citizens."

The case will be argued for the suffragists by Matthew E. O'Brien, of Washington, D. C., and Dudley Field Malone, of New York. For W. H. Whittaker and the Commissioners, argument will be made by Conrad H. Syme, Corporation Counsel for the District; Frank H. Stephens, his assistant, and Richard H. Mann, U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Richard Bennett Kept from Talking for Suffrage

By Eleanor Early

THERE'S a clause in the theatrical contract of Richard Bennett which strictly prohibits that gentleman from addressing any public gathering, from answering curtain calls, or from speaking loud in public. Mr. Bennett signed that contract before starring in "The Very Idea." And now Mr. Bennett is lamenting.

"They've gagged me," he rages.

And the wise management states facts. "Mr. Bennett is a person of determined views, and withal a hotheaded man. We can't afford to let him express himself as vehemently as he's apt to. We can't take any chances on the gentleman."

And the cruel clause stands, while Mr. Bennett bemoans the words that bind him, and the suffragists—the militant suffragists—cuss the management that took Richard Bennett from their platform.

If it weren't for that constraining little clause, the National Woman's Party would have Mr. Bennett booked for all his off-stage hours—and Mr. Bennett says the "darn clause" is to be tabooed from all future contracts. He likes to speak his mind—does Mr. Bennett. And for suffrage he'd like to raise his voice, he'd like to shout his convictions and his fondest hopes from the very house tops—but there's "that darn clause" again.

A short time ago Mr. Bennett refused a high commission in the U. S. army. The rank of Major was offered him on condition that he devote his time to lecturing in concentration camps in this country and in France, on the very subject which three years ago was condemned by army and naval officials as "contamination for enlisted men"—the subject of "Damaged Goods," the play in which Mr. Bennett starred at that time.

"The night I received the offer and was seriously considering it," said Mr. Bennett, "I heard of the women picketers who were incarcerated at Occoquan, Virginia. I went there with Major Pullman to investigate. And then and there I made up my mind. I could never dedicate my life to this lecturing while the women of my country were denied their very birthright. There I saw women dressed in the cast-off clothing of prostitutes, scrubbing dirty negro workhouses. There I saw women denied counsel and treated as riff-raff rather than as ladies fighting for their rights. I'm for the pickets every time. I'm for everything in God's world the minority is for. May I help them to it!"

Mr. Bennett is the most intimate friend of Dudley Malone, New York's former Collector of the Port, who resigned his position when the President refused to support suffrage.

"My admiration is so supreme for Mr. Malone," declared Mr. Bennett, "that it is almost impossible to express it without gush. Without any thought, save the honor involved, he has sacrificed a career second to none in the country. And yet—it has not been irrevocably sacrificed if there is any gratitude in woman. 'Dud' was one of the most popular men around New York, nothing was complete without 'Dud,' and many promising gatherings have failed because of his absence, campaigning for suffrage. He is not a crank propagandist, nor a seeker after notoriety. He is one of those unfettered boyish souls, so full of the joy of living that his presence is a tonic. And 'Dud' is the best Irishman that ever lived. Thank God he's coming to Boston to do for suffrage that which I'm wishing I could attempt."—*Boston Record, March 8, 1918.*

Texas Legislature Asks Action of Senator Culberson

SENATOR Culberson, of Texas, the gentleman who still doubts whether the men and women of his State are in favor of national woman suffrage, can no longer maintain that he has not heard the voice of Texas. During the last week more than two-thirds of the Texas State Legislature signed a petition demanding favorable support on the part of Senator Culberson on suffrage. In addition, at a mass meeting of the State Federation of Labor, with four hundred delegated members present, and with many spectators, a unanimous demand on Senator Culberson, on Congress and on the President was made for support for the national suffrage measure, now delayed of passage in the Senate through lack of support of the party in power.

These demands were made as a result of the Texas campaign of the National Woman's Party, with the State Branch working under the chairmanship of Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, of Austin, Texas. Miss Doris Stevens, a member of the national executive committee of the Party, has ben speaking in Texas for the past two weeks, interpreting the present situation in the Senate and telling the story of the exonerated suffrage pickets.

Miss Stevens spoke for twenty minutes before the big state labor convention in San Antonio. When she said, "I have served a term in prison for picketing for liberty, and I hope that some of you labor men and women have served such prison terms," the big auditorium burst into thunders of applause.

The resolution passed by the convention urging action on the part of Congress was drawn up by two women delegates to the state body, Ruth Walker and Louise Frick, and presented by the President of the Convention, Edward Cunningham. It read as follows:

"WHEREAS, the interests of conservation demand that women should not be compelled to spend more energy, time and money in securing a matter of simple justice such as the federal suffrage amendment is now generally conceded to be,

"Resolved, that we, the Federation of Labor of the State of Texas, in annual convention assembled, call upon Senator Charles A. Culberson to vote and work for the federal suffrage amendment, and

"Resolved, that we also respectfully request the President to use his power in hastening the successful passage of the measure through the Senate, as he did through the National House, and

"Resolved, that this resolution be telegraphed to Senator Culberson and to the President, and that copies be sent to Senators Thomas Martin, Democratic leader; Senator Jacob Gallinger, Republican leader; and Senator A. A. Jones, chairman of the suffrage committee."

In San Antonio Miss Stevens addressed a suffrage mass meeting that heard for the first time from a picket prisoner the authentic story of the suffrage picket; and a suffrage luncheon at the Country Club, both meetings largely attended. Without a dissenting voice following Miss Steven's story the following resolution was passed:

"BE it resolved that, in the light of what the leaders of suffrage have undergone—the indignities that have been heaped upon them—that the citizens of San Antonio in this mass meeting assembled do hereby call upon their Senator, Charles A. Culberson, to see that Texas has a part in vindicating the rights of women; that he be called upon to vote and work for the passing of the federal suffrage amendment to the glory of this state.

"That we respectfully urge the President to use his great power toward the passage of the measure through the Senate as he has done in the House of Representatives.

"That these resolutions be sent to Senator Culberson and to the President, and to others upon whom, this great responsibility now rests—Senator Thomas Martin, Democratic leader in the Senate; Senator Jacob Gallinger, Republican leader of the Senate, and to Senator A. A. Jones, chairman of the Suffrage Committee in the Senate.

"Also, be it resolved by these citizens here gathered that the Congress of the United States is called upon, in the name of justice, to initiate an investigation to determine the responsibility for the illegal arrest, conviction and imprisonment of American women for peacefully petitioning for liberty—which is their God-given right."

Two hundred and fifty dollars was collected for national suffrage work, with the following men and women pledging further support: George W. Brackenridge, Mrs. T. A. Coleman, Mrs. Smithie Graves, Mrs. Rena Maverick Green, Thomas H. Franklin, J. T. Woodhull, L. A. Maverick, Mrs. Dan Leary, George Geoffrin, Miss Margaret Brennan, Mrs. K. Bell, Miss M. R. Nelson, Miss Virgie Dopp, Mrs. Charles Satterlee, and Mrs. L. F. Bates.

MRS. Smithie Graves presided at the San Antonio mass meeting and was responsible for the largely attended country club luncheon on the day following. In dramatically summing up the long suffrage fight of American women, Miss Stevens said:

"It is a privilege to visit Texas for the first time, as I am doing, and find the women eager, responsive and enthusiastic. We are gratified to feel that success is about to be won, but we are here to urge all women to help in the last drive, the drive on the Senate. You must each have a part in the liberation of women. Senator Sheppard is already for us, and with us—he has been for five years, but we need your help with Senator Culberson."

Resolutions calling for action on the part of Senator Culberson were proposed by Mrs. Joseph Dibrell and Mrs. Smithie Graves and unanimously accepted.

"For the first time in our long struggle with Congress," said Mrs. Wolfe, "we have something to lose. If we fail to secure the passage of the amendment through the Senate, all the arduous work on the House will have to be done over again. The 435 members of the House will have to be re-lobbied and re-won. So we are leaving no stone unturned to get the measure through this session of Congress."

The committee of Texas women who appeared before the Texas legislature asking them to appeal to Senator Culberson for favorable action for federal suffrage, were Mrs. J. E. Pierce, Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, Mrs. A. C. Goeth and Mrs. Berta Lewis. Miss Stevens spoke to the legislators as a member of the national executive committee of the Woman's Party.

The big petition signed by the legislators read: "We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas respectfully call upon you to work and vote for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment this session of Congress."

Miss Frances Knight

The Michigan Conference

THE annual conference of the State Branch of Michigan will be held next week in Detroit, beginning April 8. Mrs. N. Nelson Whittemore, as state chairman, will preside at these meetings. With the assistance of Miss Gladys Greiner, of Baltimore, national organizer, a series of meetings will be held following the conference in the larger cities of the State. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, state chairman of Delaware, who is to speak at the conference, will also be heard in Battle Creek, Grand Rapids and Lansing.

Miss Frances Knight, of Detroit, secretary of the social workers branch of the Michigan Woman's Party, is lending valuable aid to the organization of these April meetings, part of the state plan to bring brisk pressure on the Senate for suffrage action.

Utah Makes Advance Ratification Plans

THE Utah Branch of the National Woman's Party held a meeting in the banquet room of the Hotel Utah on Wednesday, March 20, 1918, at three o'clock to discuss the present suffrage situation in Washington and to make plans whereby the ratification of the amendment may be secured in Utah early in the next session of the legislature. Mrs. Louise Garnett, legislative chairman of the Utah Branch of the National Woman's Party, presided and gave a most interesting account of the great strides woman suffrage has made in foreign countries since the war began.

Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, former state senator of Utah, told of the early suffrage campaign in Utah, giving a graphic account of the various suffrage demonstrations that have taken place in Salt Lake City during the last few years. In speaking of the recent suffrage events which have made a great impression upon her Mrs. Cannon referred to the visit of Sara Bard Field to Salt Lake City on her way across the continent with the monster petition to the President and the wonderful meeting held at that time on the steps of the new Capitol building as the most impressive suffrage event ever held in Utah.

Dr. Elsie Ada Faust spoke of women's work in helping to carry on the policies of the Administration in the war and especially of the work of women physicians all over the world. She said that women must insist upon the same wages for all services that men would receive and laid especial stress upon the fact that she and numbers of other physicians were ready to go to the front as soon as they were recognized as men physicians are, that is, were to have the same rank and the same pay.

MISS Alice Henkle, who has been in Utah for several weeks helping to bring pressure to bear on Senator King to vote for the amendment, told of the present suffrage situation in Washington, urging the women of Utah not to cease in their efforts for the amendment until it is ratified in the Utah legislature.

Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron made a stirring appeal to the women of Utah to see that the amendment is brought to an early and favorable vote in the next session of the legislature and to see that every man who is elected to the legislature in the autumn is pledged to vote for the ratification.

More than seventy-five members and friends of the Woman's Party were present and there was great enthusiasm over the prospects of another meeting to be held on the second of April when Miss Margaret Whittemore is to be in Salt Lake City on her way to Idaho.

Preparations are now going on for a tea for Miss Whittemore at the home of Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, member of the National Advisory Council.

Nothing But a Woman

By S. E. Kiser

Editor Dayton News

SHE is nothing but a woman, fair, mysterious and sweet,
Given all the luring graces that make loveliness complete;
There is music in her laughter and her sighs are sweeter yet,
With the charm that makes us wonder and remember and forget:
Elusive, tempting, weak,
Being all that man may seek,
Fearing little woes, but steadfast when disaster must be met.

She is nothing but a woman in whose breast love is aglow
As her child is taught the lesson you and I learned long ago;
From her lips he learns the wisdom that ennobles and that stands
Firm against outworn tradition, filling Reason's new demands—
Just a woman who would give
More than life to let him live
Who is sanctified and strengthened by the soft touch of her hands.

She is nothing but a woman, fit for heaven, but unfit
For a seat where pious bishops and unrighteous laymen sit;
Fit to bear a Caesar's children, fit to make the world complete,
Fit to be the Savior's mother, fit to guide His baby feet—
But a woman still, alas,
And unqualified to pass
Through the portals of the councils where the all-wise brothers meet.

A Request

OWING to the unsettled mail and transportation conditions, the delivery of all magazines is, and will be for a considerable period, subject to inevitable delays.

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Comments of the Press

Suffrage Assured of Victory

THERE can be little surprise at the report from Washington that the Anthony amendment is assured of the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate. Surprise would be in order if any other decision were possible. Our Senate is properly a conservative and deliberate body. But not even the most trusting anti-suffragist can expect it to lag very far behind the Democratic and Republican national committees, the President of the United States and the House of Lords.

It is now too late for this country to overtake England in the matter of woman suffrage. Of all the amazing revolutions in thought which the war has wrought none surpasses the shift in English attitude toward women. . . .

Only the blind can fail to see how rapidly a similar shift in American opinion is taking place. We are behind England in our war work, in the changes which war inevitably produces in social structure, and we are naturally learning the suffrage lesson a shade later. Yet, though our national enfranchisement of women must wait upon more cumbrous constitutional machinery than in England, we can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that in a large portion of the nation, including our own New York, women came into their own before their English sisters. And when Congress has spoken the measure will look toward complete equality between the sexes, not merely a partial enfranchisement of women, those over thirty years of age, as the British reform bill provides.—*New York Tribune, February 15, 1918*

A Warning to the South

IT does seem strange that men of seeming intelligence and education should prefer using blinders rather than forego their antediluvian prejudices. The bugaboo of the colored woman voter is not going to prevent Louisiana women from getting the suffrage, it only beclouds the issue. Unless the Democratic Party passes the suffrage amendment this session, they leave a most powerful and far-reaching weapon in the hands of the Republican Party.

In the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the following verdict was rendered by Judge Van Orsdel: The women who silently picketed, "were illegally arrested, illegally convicted, and illegally imprisoned." Remember that 218 women from nearly every state in the union suffered this injustice. Millions of votes will be influenced if the facts of that occurrence are made public.

Bury your bogey and wake up to the fact that suffrage for women is an assured fact. No amount of talk can hold it back for very long. Don't let Louisiana be a tail-ender.—*Mrs. Rosella S. Bayhi in The New Orleans Times-Picayune, March 13, 1918.*

The Logical Candidate

NO single event in recent Nevada political history has been the occasion for so much "pro and con" comment as the announcement by Miss Anne Martin of her candidacy for United States Senator at the coming election. As a matter of fact, in view of the widespread press comment, not alone in Nevada, but in many of the large national dailies, and the general discussion one hears on every hand, it is no exaggeration to say that Miss Martin's announcement has precipitated a real sensation. And yet, on serious reflection, there should be nothing in this event that fairly could be regarded as "sensational," employing the terms as popularly understood. On the contrary, Miss Martin's candidacy is most logical, and the very natural consequence of special training and fitness and extensive public activities in connection with many of the most important economic and social problems.—*Reno Evening Gazette, March 11, 1918.*

A Chastened Police Force

EIGHTY-EIGHT workers in a cigar factory here have formed a union and gone out on strike—the first strike of the sort in the national capital in more than a score of years.

Today there are women pickets, with sashes announcing their errand, walking back and forth in front of the struck shop. Two big policemen walk along the curb, asking the public to "move along," but making no attempt to disturb the work of the pickets.

The pickets are not arrested because the right of peaceful picketing in the District of Columbia has within the past month been upheld by the Court of Appeals of the District in the famous case of the suffrage pickets at the White House gates.

Here is a local demonstration of the value of the all-summer struggle of the suffrage pickets to keep their banners flying in front of the residence of the President. Nearly 200 of them went to jail, many were beaten and manhandled, many went on hunger strikes until their health was permanently injured. But they stayed in the fight until the White House offered to make terms with them by having the suffrage amendment put through one branch of Congress. Then all the pickets in the jail and workhouses were "pardoned" and sent home.

Justice Van Orsdel, of the Court of Appeals, in deciding that the arrests were illegal, declared that the right to picket was clearly established in the District of Columbia, and that the evidence showed no intention to cause riot or otherwise create disorder.

When this strike began the organizers at once inquired of the District chief of police as to whether peaceful picketing of the cigar factory would be allowed. They were told that under the court decision the police could have no excuse for preventing it.—*New York Call, March 30, 1918.*

Civilization Endangered

IF Alabama adopts federal prohibition or woman suffrage, it will not be for lack of organized opposition. More than four hundred Democrats, headed by their National Committeeman, have signed a call for a mass meeting to be held at Montgomery, "in the shadow of that great temple of Democracy where was inaugurated in 1861 one of the mightiest struggles for the right of self-determination which history records." The meeting is to take all steps "deemed necessary and honorable" to defeat both the pending and the proposed amendments. They even assert that "the civilization of the South is at stake."—*New York Post, March 16, 1918.*

Abolish the U. S. Senate, Ladies

THE United States Senate seems in no haste to pass the federal suffrage amendment.

The amendment has passed the House by the required two-thirds vote and some of the suffrage leaders are beginning to suspect that the reactionary Upper House will take the responsibility of denying the women of America their political rights. Fifty-seven votes have been pledged, it is said, but sixty-four are necessary.

A good stroke of strategy for the women to execute would be to agitate for the abolition of the Senate. It is a barnacle on the ship of state. It is, furthermore, an anachronism in this era of world democracy. One of the ablest political scientists, Woodrow Wilson, said that the Senate was expected to be a stronghold of conservatism, if not of wealth and aristocracy, and, obviously, such an instrument should not be tolerated in democracy. Picketing the Senate might also bear fruit. It forced Mr. Wilson to bend the Presidential knee to the inevitable and it might be convincing to the Senators, for the most effective argument to officeholders is a menace to their tenure of office. . . . —*The Buffalo New Age.*

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Two Senators and Suffrage

IT is seventy years since the first woman's suffrage convention was held, and nearly half a century since that far-visioned woman, Susan B. Anthony, astounded her generation by causing to be introduced in Congress a resolution embodying a constitutional amendment to enfranchise women. Much history has been made during the long interval, but today the adoption by the Senate of the Susan B. Anthony amendment seems a foregone conclusion. This will mean its submission to the states, for early in the present session the House passed the resolution by an overwhelming vote.

It should be borne in mind that adoption of a resolution to amend the fundamental law requires not merely a majority, but a constitutional majority—two-thirds of the full membership of the body. There has long been a safe preponderance of sentiment for the amendment in both chambers; but it is not an easy undertaking to get a constitutional majority in favor of a proposal against which there is organized opposition, since every vacancy and every absentee counts as an adverse vote.

Supporters and opponents of the suffrage measure agree that there are almost enough Senate votes pledged to assure its passage. Those fighting the resolution say it lacks four of the requisite number, but its advocates insist that they need only two more at the most, and that in reality they are short only one vote.

Pennsylvanians of progressive instincts feel a resentful humiliation because among the members classed as enemies of the proposition are both the senators from this state. . . .—*Philadelphia North American, March 19, 1918.*

Delay Unnecessary

WOMEN all over the country are beginning to feel the strain of "waiting" for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. There is no reasonable excuse for this delay. The only possible explanation is that United States senators are "playing politics" with this great enfranchising act.

There are ninety-four out of ninety-six votes available. Thirty-two Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats are pledged to vote for the amendment, making sixty favorable votes, pledged.

Two-thirds of all the senators must vote for the amendment to pass it. Therefore, we must have sixty-four votes. We need only four votes.

Either party could pass it. For instance, if Republicans Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts and Penrose and Knox of Pennsylvania would go to the support of the Republicans, the amendment would pass.

Or, if Democrats Bankhead and Underwood of Alabama and Martin and Swanson of Virginia would line up with the Democrats, the amendment would pass.

Naturally, one looks to the party in power—in this case the Democrats—for action.

The President's power should be sufficient to force favorable action from the Democratic senators at once.—*Lillian H. Kerr, Colorado Springs Gazette, March 17, 1918.*

On Voters' Memories

FLORIDA women know they have a right to vote, and the live wires who are pushing the campaign for their rights are good politicians. Senators Fletcher and Trammell when they run for re-election will have more chance to win if they vote right on the suffrage amendment now before the Senate.—*Cocoa Star.* In considering that the voting strength of Florida lies in the hands of men opposed to woman suffrage, these senators are offering an insult to the electorate of this state. Florida voters are not bereft of a sense of justice by any manner of means.—*Miami (Fla.) Metropolis, March 20, 1918.*

Practical Idealism

THE Woman's Party is the latest development of democracy, and the first organized political movement among women, conceived in the spirit of practical idealism.—*The Club Woman, official organ of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, March, 1917.*

Anne Martin's Candidacy

THE senatorial aspirations of Miss Anne Martin will attract more than ordinary attention in Colorado Springs, where the talented suffrage leader has been a frequent visitor. Few women have attained greater prominence in the struggle for equal franchise than Miss Martin and none, certainly, have earned recognition more deservedly. She became known throughout the country as one of the sanest thinkers in the country on the feminist movement.

Miss Martin's efforts in behalf of her cause never are hysterical and seldom are spectacular. She is more familiar with Congressional procedure than many members of that body and she has the political record of every senator and representative at her finger tips. Her mental processes are energetic, analytical and exhaustive; nearly always they run along independent lines. She is the steadying governor of the whole Woman's Party engine, balancing nicely the fiery zeal of Miss Paul and the ebullient enthusiasm of other less experienced leaders.

With the suffrage question virtually settled as a national issue, Miss Martin, as a member of the United States Senate, would be able to give her time exclusively to the issues of good government which always have aroused her interest. Few men have gone to a seat in the Upper House with better mental equipment for their task than would Anne Martin. We hope Nevada will have the good judgment to profit by the opportunity Miss Martin's candidacy offers.—*Colorado Springs Gazette, March 20, 1918.*

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